

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LAWRENCE CRAYTON JR.,

Petitioner,

v.

M. ARVIZA,

Respondent.

No. 1:22-cv-00626-JLT-SAB (HC)

ORDER ADOPTING FINDINGS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS, GRANTING
RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO DISMISS,
DISMISSING PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS, AND DIRECTING
CLERK OF COURT TO CLOSE CASE

(Doc. Nos. 7, 12)

Lawrence Crayton Jr. is a federal prisoner proceeding *pro se* with a petition for writ of habeas corpus brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. This matter was referred to a United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 302.

On January 6, 2023, the magistrate judge issued findings and recommendations recommending that Respondent's motion to dismiss be granted and the petition for writ of habeas corpus be dismissed. (Doc. No. 12.) On February 1, 2023, Petitioner filed timely objections. (Doc. No. 13.)

In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), the Court has conducted a *de novo* review of the case. Having carefully reviewed the entire file, including Petitioner's objections, the Court holds the findings and recommendation to be supported by the record and proper analysis.

Having found that Petitioner is not entitled to habeas relief, the Court now turns to whether a certificate of appealability (COA) should issue. *See Harrison v. Ollison*, 519 F.3d 952, 958 (9th Cir. 2008) (“Where a petition purportedly brought under § 2241 is merely a ‘disguised’ § 2255 motion, the petitioner cannot appeal from the denial of that petition without a COA.”). A petitioner seeking a writ of habeas corpus has no absolute entitlement to appeal a district court’s denial of his petition, and an appeal is only allowed in certain circumstances. *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 335–36 (2003); 28 U.S.C. § 2253. To obtain a certificate of appealability under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), a petitioner “must make a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right, . . . includ[ing] showing that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were ‘adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.’” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000) (quoting *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 & n.4 (1983)).

In the present case, the court finds that reasonable jurists would not find the court’s determination that the petition should be dismissed debatable or wrong, or that petitioner should be allowed to proceed further. Therefore, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. Accordingly, the Court **ORDERS**:

1. The findings and recommendations issued on January 6, 2023 (Doc. No. 12) are **ADOPTED IN FULL**.
2. Respondent’s motion to dismiss (Doc. No. 7) is **GRANTED**.
3. The petition for writ of habeas corpus is **DISMISSED**.
4. The Clerk of Court is directed to **CLOSE THE CASE**.
5. The Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: **February 27, 2023**


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE